

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

## COL. PARKER'S OPINION.

The Times-Herald of Chicago prints an interview of its representative with Colonel Parker, on the social conditions here. As might have been expected it contains much vigorous thought. No one visiting the Islands as a professional educator, could better present than he external views of the needs of the races here. Brief as his visit was he made a quick and close analysis of the situation, although not wholly correct. His estimate of the native character and capacity is extremely complimentary to the natives, though further experience would modify his estimates very materially.

He claims that the missionaries were mistaken in their diagnosis of the native character. He uses these words:

"They saw no good in the native and tried to graft on them their own type of Christianity. They failed. The natives were in the end broken in spirit and became indolent."

This statement involves two propositions, one of which is probably true. The other is not true or does not contain the whole truth.

The missionaries accepted the prevalent theological doctrine of the times in which they lived. Man was believed to have fallen through Adam's transgression and there was no good in him. The theory of original sin was accepted in full by the churches that supported the missionaries. In their opinion there was but one way to "save" the natives, as well as the New Englander, and that was by accepting belief in the Atonement. Racial instincts, the traditions of centuries, the iron grasp of superstitions, it was believed, would disappear at once almost, on the acceptance of this belief. Conversion was not so much a question of growth, but of a great transformation through Divine interposition. The intellectual side counted for little. For if it had, the first and most difficult step would have been taken, that is, the close study of the native nature and mental processes. This would have been followed by a scheme of education which would have driven, first of all, by secular education, the superstitions, that is, the ignorance out of the native mind, and cleared the way for a better natural religion to be followed by the teachings of a revealed religion. This process would have made the native better than he was, as the best Indian missionaries now say they seek to make a good Indian, and not a good Yankee out of the Redman.

The missionaries were well abreast of the best theological thought of their generation. That thought ignored Psychology and the modern theory of evolution.

The reason why the natives "were broken in spirit and became indolent" are many, but the errors of the missionaries were not the cause of it.

It may be justly said that the missionaries gave to the natives their constitution and laws, their schools, and excellent examples of self denial and right living. The chiefs fully recognized this.

But the country that sent the missionaries to the natives, also sent and substantially submerged them under a wave of lechery and licentiousness. The "white winged" messengers of commerce were freighted with disease and rum. A handful of American missionaries were matched against some thousands of reckless and dissolute American whalers, many of them being men of superior intelligence. These, with many of the traders, struck at the Hawaiian home and wrecked it with widespread ruin. The story is pitiable. To meet the ravages of disease—this back handed gift of civilization—the native fled to his kahuna, through his racial habits and sentiments. In his uneven fight with the vicious energies of civilization, the native became "broken in spirit, and indolent."

There were other causes at work that brought the natives to their present condition. We have now no space for considering them. The causes that have operated here to shape the unfortunate destiny of the native are the same that have operated elsewhere, whenever the rude energy of the Anglo-Saxon has grappled with the softer faculties of the weaker races.

## CALIFORNIA WINES.

The wine merchants of San Francisco are indignant at the refusal of the managers of the coming Peace Jubilee in Chicago, to use California wines on the occasion. Instead of the foreign wines. The fact is, and it is known to the traders in wines, that the vineyards of California do not as yet produce wines equal in quality to those produced in countries where the making of wine is a high art and there is a vast accumulated experience behind it. The Californians are naturally impatient, and expect to reach in a year the point reached by the Europeans in a hundred years.

George Alfred Townsend tells a story of his visit to California, twenty years ago, as the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. The grape growers treated him with great courtesy, and before leaving, he invited a number of them to dine with him. "I wish you to furnish," he said to the landlord, "the very best wines produced in the State, out of compliment to the growers."

"Look here, my friend," said the landlord, "if you give a swell dinner and don't give them foreign wine they'll get mad." Foreign wine was furnished.

While the California wines are rated as pure and cheap comparatively and for that reason are largely consumed by the poorer classes in Europe, they cannot take the place of the fine European product for some years to come. A vineyard on the Rhine, cultivated for two hundred years will bring a thousand per cent more profit than one by the side of it, under only twenty years of cultivation.

As a matter of patriotism, one likes to recommend the use of home products. But the best article, with the reputation also of being the best, commands the market, and the patriotic citizen will not sacrifice himself to give a market to an inferior article. But he rather admires his neighbor who makes the sacrifice.

The managers of the Peace Jubilee dinner do not propose to allow the Californians to put up trade posters in the bill of fare.

## A DEAD SOLDIER.

The body of another young soldier was entombed yesterday—returned to the pathetic dust. Kind women, forever kneeling where there is sorrow, placed flowers, the best emblems of a transitory life upon his casket. That magnificent Ritual met the body of this humble soldier at the door of the Cathedral, with the same ceremony that it receives the bodies of kings and the great, and bids them join the democracy of the dead.

His widowed mother and sisters are today, sending their thought across the seas to him, from the banks of the Mohawk river, while the forest leaves are crimson in autumn glory. He cares not, for he sleeps now in a tranquil valley, where our own precious dead sleep also.

In the dirge of the regiment's band, we recall Walt Whitman's words:

"O strong dead march, you please me. The bugles and the drum give you music, And my heart, O my soldier, gives you love."

Spain buries this soldier here. She, in her ignorance, touched and waked those slumbering forces of the heart that moved millions—moved the heart of this poor boy. So let Spain who has buried him here, speak through her own poet, Zarilla Y. Moral, when he wept many years ago, for the dead soldiers of Spain, buried in her own dead sepulchres.

"Look! how they beseech us to their own sweet rest,

You smiling flowers, you forests old and brave,

You growing harvests sleeping on earth's breast,

You banners green that o'er our valleys wave."

## CONTINUOUS PROGRESS.

Again the Advertiser registers the progress and prosperity of Hawaii.

Until recently the current news and advertisements have been accommodated in an eight page paper. Lately the constantly increasing pressure for space has been met by an extra four pages on Saturdays. Now even this relief has become insufficient and beginning with last Monday, the Daily Advertiser will regularly contain ten pages, packed full of live advertising and up-to-date news. In addition to which special larger editions will be published from time to time.

## IT IS UNDERSTOOD.

Even on the Mainland there are many people who appreciate the feelings of the Hawaiian born when the old flag went down, and the new one went up. One writes:

"I can well understand that a vein of sadness and pathos mingled in the emotions of all Hawaiian born spectators of the change of flags. There is inevitably always something depressing in last times—even if the new one may promise better things—always something of good that goes with the old, something not all good that comes with the new, something of sympathy and sentiment that refuses to balance good and ill over the open grave of the past."

Upbuilding a shipping business to equal that of Great Britain will of necessity be slow work, for half the ships of the whole sea are British.

## THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The chief business of our local Government during the last twenty-five years has been to foster the sugar industry. No American, no European State, has done as much in proportion to its resources, in supplying the plantations with laborers as Hawaii has done. Towards a million of dollars have been spent in assisting immigration for this single purpose, and the consideration of the needs of modern civilization have been entirely cast aside. We state the fact, but make no criticism upon it. It was natural and fair from the commercial standpoint to do so.

But it is now necessary for us to realize, and realize deeply, that paternalism is about at an end, and will shortly end the moment Congress passes an organic act for the Government of this territory.

So fortunate, so favored have been our planters, they know little indeed of labor troubles. They have lived in a Paradise of labor in comparison with the employers of labor on the Mainland. The voluminous reports of the labor commissions both of the Federal Government and of the several States show that the majority of manufacturers are at the mercy of the labor unions; that capital and labor are in a perpetual state of suspended hostilities; that concerns with enormous capital cannot control their own men; that the Working Delegate deprives the employer of labor of his liberty and his sleep; that the shortness of the labor supply, aside from strikes, has during the last fifty years, caused losses far beyond the value of the sugar crop of these Islands; that at times, parts of the cotton crop have remained unpicker for want of pickers; that in places, the grain crop has fallen to the ground for want of reapers; that potatoes have rotted for want of diggers; that the fruit crop has in many places, remained on the trees for want of pickers. The labor supply, on the Mainland is never abundant, and often deficient.

While the Anglo-Saxon world has been in tribulation about the labor supply for some years, the fortunate Hawaiian planter has simply turned the faucet and a stream of Asiatic labor has spouted over the land.

We now face new conditions. It is useless to quarrel with them. They must be met.

The prosperous man, everywhere, is drugged by his prosperity. It is the history of the great majority of American commercial houses that long prosperity brings them "dry rot," and they finally fail. The prosperous man, after some years of toil, is in no mood to tackle new and vexatious problems. He insists on rest. The British owners of the tin mines of Banca Straits, became prosperous, were unwilling to meet the labor problems, and finally sold out to the Chinese.

When annexation settled the future of these Islands, by making their fortune common with that of the Mainland, prudence suggested that the one all important question of labor should come to the front at once. The great industry depends upon it. So far as we can learn, the planters have no plan, beyond that of getting laborers in a manner positively forbidden by the Federal laws, though these laws are not applicable here at present.

The comment of a disinterested observer would be, "if the planters and their agents are unwise and will not act, let them go to the wall." But, behind the sugar interest, is a population of most excellent men and women who would have to go to the wall with it.

The real question then is, shall we tackle the labor question now, and before we are confronted with trouble, or shall we delay until the evil is upon us.

## MRS. BOTKIN'S CASE.

Mrs. Botkin living in San Francisco, is charged with sending poisoned candy by mail to a family living in Dover, Delaware. One of the women folks ate of it and died. Mrs. Botkin's motive is said to be the desire to obtain the husband of the poison victim. The Governor of Delaware asks the Governor of California to surrender Mrs. Botkin to the Delaware authorities so that she may be taken to that State and be tried for the crime of murder. This demand is made on the ground that the Federal Constitution requires that the Governor of one State shall surrender to the Governor of another State, upon proper demand, any "fugitive from justice." Now Mrs. Botkin claims that she is not a fugitive from justice. A fugitive is one who flees from a place. She says she has not fled. She has lived in California, and not in Delaware. So she has not fled from either place.

The Governor of California is of the opinion that he cannot surrender her, because she is not a fugitive. The case will be tested in the courts.

It seems that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated the case of a murder through the mails. Such a crime was not known, we be-

lieve, in criminal jurisprudence. Several years ago a man named Grimes living in Heaven, Colorado, sent a bottle of poisoned whiskey to a woman living in Rhode Island. On being indicted in Denver, he was tried there, and no attempt was made to remove him to Rhode Island. He finally escaped execution by suicide. The crime with which this woman is charged is a dastardly one. In executing it, the guilty person was utterly reckless of human life. So serious may be the defect in the Federal Constitution, in this respect, there may be a movement towards amending it.

## NATIONAL PHILANTHROPY.

"The money that would be spent in conquering and garrisoning the Philippines and crushing out the desire of the natives for self-government would, if expended in improving the internal waterways of this country, increase our home trade 100 per cent," reasons the Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.). "A year's cost of maintaining an army on the other side of the world, if expended in irrigating the arid lands of the West, would add millions of acres to our productive territory. A single million honestly spent at home would yield the people of the United States more real benefit than a score of millions spent in military conquest in the East."

No doubt it would. There are many millions of acres of land in the new States that remain unproductive through lack of great irrigation systems.

The State of Wyoming for instance, is in a condition of arrested development because its water supply is not utilized. The agricultural resources of California are largely idle because the vast supply of water gathered yearly from the extensive water sheds is not utilized for want of capital.

In a sparsely settled region, peopled mainly by pioneers, capital is very limited. In the course of years, capital may accumulate or be brought in to the region, if returns on it are believed to be sure. But the opening up of the American deserts by irrigation works, paid for by the general government, would make homesteads for many millions of people and relieve much actual suffering. If the several hundred millions, expended in the Spanish war, had been expended in making these vast areas habitable great good would have been done.

But schemes of this kind are not practicable. National thought does not run out on such lines.

Within two years, events have placed the proposition before the American people, "will you confine all of your power, backed by wealth, energy and intelligence and great numbers to the development of your own moral condition, or will you recognize a national duty of establishing law and order and intelligent rule among other people, who are so weak and ignorant that they cannot help themselves?"

The first century of American life has been unconsciously spent in raising and organizing a powerful national unity. In a world where physical force, the bayonet and the battleship, are the supreme law in international matters, the American people could not undertake to ameliorate the condition of mankind until they possessed physical superiority. They now possess it, and at once come under the obligation to aid suffering mankind. The advice of Washington regarding neutrality in foreign matters, was surely wise in his day and generation, but is unwise and supremely selfish now. A powerful nation violates the moral law when it remains neutral in the presence of national wickedness and suffering just as a rich and powerful man violates the moral law, if he allows his next door neighbor to beat or torture wife and children.

It is this proposition that now underlies and will determine the national policy towards the Philippines.

In spite of a strong opposition against the policy of expansion, it can be seen that even the strongest opponents of that policy are gradually accepting the belief that the expansion of good government is the only enlightened policy.

And because the leaders of the Republican party realized this, that party dominates today in the States. It recognizes the duty of the nation to do something more than build up the western territory. While a large body of the people favor expansion for the money that may be in it, another large body favors it for the real philanthropy that is in it.

## OPPORTUNITY.

Naval Constructor Hobson in attempting to raise the Spanish warship Colon, has staked his reputation against the judgment of the most experienced wreckers of the country. Should he succeed, he will take rank as the ablest "wrecker" in America. Should he fail—let us wait until he has failed.

The historian Bancroft, in one of his poems, says that even if the American continent had not existed, the Almighty would have called it into being in order to reward the daring of Columbus in sailing the unknown ocean in search of land.

## UNFRIENDLY SOUTH AMERICANS.

The prevailing opinion is that the South American Republics will visit a number of the South American ports before they will arrive at this port or in San Francisco. The plan of sending colliers with them is, in plain language, a plan for defeating the South American States that are quite ready to cripple the movement of the ships by refusing to permit them to take in coal. Whether a warship of a belligerent may or may not, during a suspension of hostilities, obtain a full supply of coal in a neutral port, is not well settled among international authorities. If it is permitted one belligerent may obtain an undue advantage over another. An unfriendly neutral may refuse the courtesies of its ports, and create much embarrassment.

Nearly all of the Spanish-American countries are now unfriendly to the United States, although they have no love for the Spanish Government. During the sessions of the Pan-American convention in Washington, over which Mr. Blaine presided so admirably, many of the representatives in private talk stated that the opinion generally prevailed in South America that the United States would finally become aggressive in that region, and repeat their cruel robbery of Mexico. Mr. Blaine, of course, assured them that the American people had become highly moral creatures, and wished to do right and set an example of an enlightened policy to all nations, especially to the South American. One of the delegates suggested that nothing would show a high and enlightened policy so admirably, as the restoration of the territory of California to Mexico.

Of course the South American Republics will not for a moment concede their moral inferiority to the United States. But they regard the policy of war for the sake of humanity as a kind of solemn moral fake invented by the cute Yankees in order to conquer weaker nations. It is doubtful that there is any considerable number of the most intelligent people of that continent who have any faith in the honest intentions of the American people or their Government.

Under these circumstances there is nothing to do but give the people of the South American States an occasion for looking upon the great battleships. And if the privilege of coaling is refused, the colliers will supply the needs.

Another and very important experiment will be tried, that of sending great warships on long voyages with arrangements for coaling them at sea. Should a simple and effective way be discovered of doing it, another long step will be made in naval warfare, and the need of coaling stations be less imperative.

## CRITICISM OF OFFICERS.

Judge Wilcox's comments on the attitude of the military authorities regarding the enforcement of discipline, were not justifiable, under the circumstances. No one knows better than the Judge the difficulties in dealing with disorderly soldiers by the civil authorities. And no one should know better than the Judge how unreliable hearsay testimony is as to specific acts. The information on which he made rather serious charges against the military commander was entirely hearsay and he would not have convicted the commander on such evidence as he himself cited.

Judge Wilcox is not on a bed of roses in dealing with the business which the military occupation has brought. He is competent to deal with it, but it will be unfortunate for us all if he permits himself to be placed in a false position.

One-half of the population of the earth is ruled by two women, the Empress of China and Queen Victoria. The Richmond Dispatch says that the truth is, that the other half is also ruled by women.

## THE PASSING HO T.

Those native papers running restoration rumors and speculation should use yellow ink.

At last a man has died of tight lacing. The victim was a German actor, an impersonator of women.

It is understood that local people will see to it that the fire interrupted work of the Maui Seminary is taken up and continued without loss of benefit to the scholars or teachers.

The London Lancet, which is all authority on all matters surgical, medical and sanitary, heartily commends a court which lately fined furnace owners who permitted a smoke nuisance.

Now they say that there is great danger of the spread of disease by the medium of books. There has been offered in New York an apparatus for the sterilization of library volumes and it is to be used with several large circulating collections.

Admiral Miller could produce an interesting book and were it to approach the geniality of himself it would become a valued friend to every reader

and owner. The Admiral can write, too, but he is a modest man and would require much urging to recount his travels and adventures.

If this town could get along a week without some kind of a quasi-public far there would probably be almost unanimous sentiment in favor of a general love feast.

It is not necessarily a final condemnation of a license arrangement that certain people for whose benefit, largely, it was made, answer at it. But the answering may be reckoned with when legislating time comes around again.

War piles up most interesting comparative situations or circumstances. Many of the enlisted men at Camp McKinley detailed at shaping rough lumber into rough barracks are owners of fine private residences at their homes.

Those biased Americans in charge of Manila have closed the Government pawnshops and the gambling house owners are up in arms through the local Spanish papers. An effective blow always has the virtue of indicating where it is felt the most.

So eminent and nicely respectable and reliable a newspaper as the New York Herald is authority for the statement that the girl of the day has finally utilized the soldier button as a garter clasp or buckle. These newspaper fellows seem to be able to find out about 'most anything.

That beautiful silk flag which the First California regiment of Volunteers had here when en route to Manila, was perforated by Spanish bullets in the assault on the capital of the Philippines and the reception it will get upon return to San Francisco will fairly overshadow foot ball excitement.

There is something terse and decisive about the Supreme Court opinion here that commands admiration, no matter what the issue or determination. Hawaii has often been complimented on her judicial system and the reports of the highest tribunal are held as of value in every country.

A friend of the Advertiser who looks up such things tells that Roosevelt is also a Georgian, from the side of his mother, who was a daughter of Bullock, one of the Colonial Governors of the Empire State of the South. Judge Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York is a native son of Georgia.

The ease and facility of government here, the result, of course, of admirable organization, is well illustrated by the present Cabinet situation. Councils are temporarily abandoned by the Executive on account of absence and illness in the ranks, yet there is not the slightest interruption in any way in the conduct of public business.

A correspondent at Santiago writes that it is easy to understand the natives by the gestures they use in conversation. This can be said of all Latin and aboriginal races. One of the duldest of the numerous uninteresting books published by the United States Government is a treatise on the sign language of the Western Indians.

A prominent railway man in the States says that locomotives are numbered because the managers were worried half to death with name suggestions in the old days when names were bestowed. A similar trial is borne by Secretaries of the navy at Washington, but that should not prevent the representation of Hawaii in the list of American fighting ships.

The native women of the various hails are the real thing politically. They propose each one to have a say and in manner of organization transactions tend towards Populist methods or precedents. It is evident for one thing that they do not believe in manhood suffrage alone. Perhaps they could be induced to adopt the A. U. P. gospel for "a liberal suffrage."

The great periodic star shower of every thirty-three years and three months is due in November of 1899, but there will be a specimen downpour the 12th and 13th of next month. These meteors are supposed to be swarms or collective lumps of cold matter rendered incandescent by friction with the earth's atmosphere. A popular song will most likely hold out especially for the showers.

Emperor William is not sparing in attention to all domain matters requiring attention. Just now he proposes to institute or instigate legislation that shall prevent the formation of labor unions. This may or may not be the outcome of the notable international congress that was held in Berlin a couple of years ago to discuss labor questions and which was attended by the best known political economists of all countries.

New Zealand has for many years been rated the most progressive and certainly the most independent of British colonies. A woman reporter has been refused admission to the press gallery of the parliament down there. Perhaps the lawmakers fear that the new recorder will master the business and communicate the manners and methods to her sisters, thereby opening up another field of female competitive effort.

Hugh Craig, of San Francisco, has his name in the papers there nearly every day. He is president of the Chamber of Commerce, an active and influential society of business men. Stores are opened a little late of mornings now in "The City," for Mr. Craig is visiting Omaha. He has gone to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition as Commissioner of the Coolgardie exposition. There is to be a big show out in Coolgardie and it might not be a bad place for the advertisement of Hawaiian coffee.